Ensiness Monces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Ice Cream can be kept nard for four hours ithout ice in Fussell's Patent Ice Cream Envelopes. 760

WARNING! low many people ruin their stomachs by swallowing cold also on a hot summer day, when they could avoid all danger by adding 10 drops of Angostura Bitters, besides impart-ing a delicions flavor to their summer beverages.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Comte de Chambord grew no tronger yesterday, and was visited by the Orleans es. ____ Cholera caused 162 deaths in Egypt on Friday. = A grandson of the Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany was born at Pots-The Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland adopted resolutions on Friday denouncing State sided emigration. = It was declared that there is no truth in the statement that France has annexed the New-Hebrides, === There was an engagement near Guayaquil, in Ecuador.

DOMESTIC .- It has been decided that the War Department shall retain charge of the Apache pris-= The State Department has received official information of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Corea. Two physicians of Reading, Penn., brothers, were drowned yesterday while bathing in the Schuvlkill River. == The first party of THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund were taken to Waverly, === Eleven riotous miners were arrested at N. Y. Eleven riotous miners were arrested at Ely, Vt. Mile. Marie Litta, the singer, died at Bloomington, Ill. ___ Charles H. Lee confessed that he had murdered Daniel Miller in Virginia. = Ex-Congressman A. B. James died Friday

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The mercury, yesterday, reached a point 20 higher than ever this year. == Thirteen persons died from sunstroke and two-score more were Jacob M. Patterson and Joseph Rukendorfer died. = Charles = The Providence Baseball Club defeated the New-York team. === The Dwyer colts ran first ad second for the Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth Park; Renegade, Huron, Sweet Home and Jim McGowan won the other races. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 82.73 cents. Stocks were dull and drooping and closed hardly steady at some recoveries.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature, and chances of light rain. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 94°; lowest, 73°; average, 81780.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trat allere, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent cludes the ocean postage.

The troubles in the ranks of the Salvation Army at Paterson, N. J., have been settled for the present at least, and the barracks are no longer held by the money-lender. This experience ought to teach the warriors the danger of running their campaign on a borrowed basis. One result of the success attending the work of the Army in England has been that it was conducted on the cash system. General Booth paid as he went, or the Army did not move. There is always trouble ahead when an organization like this begins to borrow. Creditors will have accounts and mortgagees will foreclose.

States Minister, Mr. L. H. Foote, at Seoul, Corea, indicate that the warm friendship avowed by that exclusive nation for this country has not grown cold since the departure of Commodore Shufeldt a year ago. Our representative was received everywhere with constrations of respect and consideration, and ratifications of the treaty were formally exchanged on May 19. This hitherto inhospitable kingdom is therefore finally open to our traders. Probably they will soon find there new and important markets for our industries. It is certainly to be hoped that no seeking of undue advantage or lack of consideration, on either side, will ever interrupt the diplomatic and commercial intercourse now so auspiciously begun.

The case of young Veltman, of West Chester, is a painful illustration of youthful depravity. Only sixteen years of age, his habits are so bad and his temper is so murderous, that he is now locked up, charged with attempting to kill a boy four years younger than himself, by stabbing him with a carpenter's chisel. If the injured lad should die, Veltman's predicament will be most serious. His youth might save him from the gallows ; but in any event his punishment should be severe enough to serve as a warning to others like him. The most dangerous and annoying element in every community is generally made up of young rufflans from the age of sixteen to enty-two. Not having had experience enough to know what it means to let the law get a grip on them, they are possessed of a reckess which makes them the terror of their neighborhoods. It is a mistake to deal tenderly with any one of them who finally bees guilty of some painful crime. Severe nishment for the first actual culprit often as a restraining influence on his com-

People who have suffered from the terrifle heat of the last few days will rejoice that at least a few of the unhappy little children of the metropolis were rescued from their hot and uncomfortable homes yesterday and started for the country. The first party of the season was sent out in the morning by HE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund, and numinning. To-morrow a party of five hundred

stronger argument can be advanced in favor of the Fresh Air Fund and similar charities than the mortality statistics of the last week. Nearly four hundred children in this city under five years of age died from diseases which are greatly aggravated by the heat. The visiting physicians who have just been appointed by the Health Board will do much good during the next few weeks in the tenement-house districts; but their care needs to be supplemented by such work as is carried on by the agents of THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund. Here is a good topic for Sunday meditation on the part of the fortunate Christian men and women now taking their ease in the mountains and at the seaside.

Although the English Government are willing to take pains to exclude Irish paupers from the benefits of tree passage to America, they seem to be of the opinion that the objections made to some of the assisted emigrants arriving at this port were only for political effect. The British Minister, Mr. West, through the British Consul-General at this city, has asked for information from the Emigration Commissioners concerning the men and women who have already been sent back. From a consideration of Mr. West's statements and the facts elicited from the workhouse emigrants themselves, it seems likely that the English Government's agents in Ireland were deceived by some of the people whom they helped. The agents declare they aided none who had not friends here to receive them, and, moreover, that enough money was given to those who started to pay their fares to their destination. The Commissioners find that most of the workhouse emigrants had no friends here to care for them, and that they were without any particular destination outside of New-York. The watchfulness of the British Minister will have a good effect. His Government will be kept well informed, Mr. Trevelyan will get a better understanding of the situation, and our own emigration authorities will be strengthened to do their work of rejection carefully, without an eye to its political effect.

PATS PRISONERS.

The plan for the management of the captive Chiricahuas which has been urged upon Secretary Teller by Secretary Lincoln and General Crook, and has been practically agreed upon, contemplates a mixed administration-half civil, half military - and will make an interesting experiment in Indian affairs. Secretary Teller refuses to receive the captives on the San Carlos reservation and become responsible for their good behavior, and the Secretary of War and General Crook have therefore urged that the tribe be received upon the reservation, but only as prisoners of war, the Indian agent directing the issue of supplies, the management of schools, etc., as under ordinary circums tances, while the military should act as the police. This plan, it is believed by General Crook, will be satisfactory to the other Indians now on the reservation, who have been unwilling that the Chiricahuas should be brought there to enjoy the same freedom as themselves. The white people in the Territory will feel secure against further outbreaks, knowing that a military force is keeping watch, and the Chiricahuas themselves will be content with a substantial fulfilment of the promises made to them.

This plan seems to have the rare quality of being acceptable to three opposing interests, and its adoption will doubtless be regarded by the country as the wisest step to be taken, chiefly because it is approved by General Crook, whose opinion on the situation in Arizona must be worth more than that of any other officer or official. Yet it is a peculiar settlement, when all the

circumstances are considered. There was a general feeling when the Apaches were taken that their unprovoked and unjustifiable raid should be severely punished, and this feeling seemed to be shared by many who had been prompt to resent the frauds and crueities to which Indians have been so often subjected. Here, it was thought, was a case where the responsibility was plain, and a severe punishment would be a lesson this tribe and all the other tribes would remember. It might naturally have been expected that this opinion would be shared by a noted Indian fighter like General Crook, who had just emerged from the campaign against the Chiricahuas, and who might be supposed to take the stern views of Indian management which are usually ascribed to the Army. But he has from the first said that this could not be done. The Indians had left the reservation and gone on the war-The details of the arrival of the United path; they must be allowed to come back to the reservation, instead of being banished to some distant and lonely spot, or having their tribal character destroyed being scattered here and there. They must have the chance to work farms and become self-supporting, which they had asked for. More pacific and merciful treatment of a predatory band of savages could not have been suggested by any one. All this was necessary, General Crook urged, not only because of the promises he had made to secure the surrender, but in order to prevent another uprising, and to insure the return of the captive white boy who is supposed to be with the bands of women still out in the mountains. In fact, the Chiricahuas, like any other conquered Indians, recall the story of the Irishman's prisoner. "I've got a prisoner!" cried Pat. "Well, let him go," was the Captain's reply. "But he won't let me," said Pat. We might be glad to let all the Indians go, but they won't let" us. They cannot be exterminated. They are with us-to stay. They must be fed, whether they behave well or ill-whether they are peaceful citizens or freebooters. When they have gone on the war-path, have been beaten, and have been reduced to the status of prisoners of war, we must go on educating their children and issuing their supplies as if nothing had happened. We must do this in order to prevent their committing the same crimes all over again.

Add to the inconsistencies and problems of a system like this the troubles arising from sharp practice and other wrongs by whites, and we see, for the thousandth time, the difficulties of the Indian question, which seem almost infinite in number. We see also the impossibility of making a fixed rule which shall fit all cases. No fact is better established than that there is a great diversity among the various tribes of Indians, in character as well as characteristics-almost as much, it has been said, as among the various races of whites. These differences in disposition make it all the more necessary that there should be room for just such personal discretion in dealing with the various tribes as General Crook has been in a position to exercise in this case, and also that the persons to use it shall have had practical experience. Under a civil system of administration, involving frequent changes of bered eighty-nine, and its destination was officials, this has not always been possible.

Waverly, in Tioga County. This was only a One of the strongest arguments for a military officials, this has not always been possible. management of the Indians 1s, therefore, that | the well-known architect. At the first meeting

would be a large fund of experience to draw CONQUEST AND COLONIZATION.

The French mania for territorial extension is one of the most erratic tendencies of the time. In Tunis, in the Senegal country and at the mouth of the Congo, in Madagascar, in Annam and Tonquin, and in the New-Hebrides agents of the Government are actively at work and conquests that are often as useless as they are hazardous are entered upon without forethought and without reason. The Spaniards and Portuguese navigators made their voyages of discovery in the true spirit of maritime adventure. The Dutch merchants sent out their ships for the extension of commerce. The English begin with a trading post and end with a Crown colony, their commercial empire being grounded upon the principle that new settlements must be made self-supporting and profitable before the responsibility for protecting them is deliberately assumed by the Government. The French alone act without premeditation. Their prestige has been impaired in Europe and they are striving to regain it in a quarter where activity will be safe and conquests easy and cheap. They dispatch a fleet of gunboats to Madagascar, or send out a few companies of marines to the Congo, or incur the risks of a formidable war with China by precipitate action in Tonquin, or raise the tricolor in the volcanie island clusters of the South Seas, without surveying the ground in advance and ascertaining whether self-supporting colonies can be founded. Their aim seems to be to make a showy series of conquests in different quarters of the globe. They assume that colonies will follow conquests, and that in this way a commercial empire that will rival that of Great Britain will be immediately established. They forget that a commercial empire implies something in which they have always shown themselves to be deficient-an inborn capacity for colonization.

This expansive tendency is evinced by all the great States in Europe. Russia has extended its conquests in Central Asia as far as the Chinese border and the confines of Merv and Herat, and is silently preparing to resume its march in Armenia. Austria-Hungary, having absorbed Bosnia and the Herzegovina, expects to be allowed to occupy Constantinople when the Ottoman Empire breaks up. Italy. cheated out of a share in Tunis, covets Tripoli and is planning colonial ventures in Asia and Africa. Even the staid German Fatherland is casting about for trading stations in the South Seas. With England annexation has become an impulse too strong to be resisted even by statesmen whose attention is engrossed with the issues of domestic legislation. The Government, which began with evacuating Candahar, giving up the Transyaal, and restoring Cetewayo to the throne, has practically made England wholly responsible for the administration of Egypt, and sanctioned large accessions of territory in North Borneo, Bechuaua Land and the Sherbro coast in West Africa. Traders are constantly finding new markets at the ends of the earth, and settlers are penetrating further inland from the trading-posts on the coast, and wherever they go the honor of the British flag is at stake and the responsibilities of empire are increased. With France this longing for external expansion may be a wanton lust of territory, but with England it is the restless spirit of colonization that is ever pressing forward.

In every sea nation seems to vie with nation in this search for commercial dependencies. The west coast of Africa, blistering under a torrid sun, is now parcelled out among half a dozen European Powers, and the lower reaches of the great rivers are traversed by trading steamers. A long cordon of civilized settle ments has been drawn around the dense mass of ignorance and barbarism of the Dark Continent. The Asian hives of population are watched and managed by European keepers. Even a long way off in the South Seas every important group of islands is under the proectorate of a naval Power. It is a tendency of European civilization; and some great force seems to be operating so as to work out great results through the Anglo-Saxon race. For the English people pre-eminently in Europe have that capacity for colonization which renders the acquisition of native States and the control of barbarous communities a permanent and positive advantage to civilization.

THE NIAGARA FALLS RESERVATION. The act passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for a State reservation at Niagara Falls authorizes the Commissioners to select and locate such lands as may, in their opinion, be proper and necessary to be reserved for the purpose of preserving the scenery of the Falls of Niagara and of restor ing the said scenery to its natural condition. In virtue of the authority thus conferred, some of the Commissioners, as appeared at their recent meeting, are in favor of reserving as much land as may be necessary for the preservation and restoration of all the salient features of the scenery of the Falls. A portion of the Board, however, while conceding the desirability of a reservation thus comprehensive, are inclined to vote for one more limited in its scope, being apprehensive that if the Commission is not togerably modest in its recommendations the Legislature to which its report is to be sub mitted will decline to adopt it, thus depriving the State of any reservation at all at Niagara. Half a loaf is indeed better than no bread

but a whole loaf is twice as good as half a loaf We cannot believe that this is a case where the choice is between a partial and inadequate res ervation and no reservation at all. It is not probable that it the Commission, made up as it is of men of the highest character, whose only aim in the premises is to do the best they can for New-York, decide to select lands enough to provide for a reservation which will secure the protection and preservation of all the scenery that may properly be said to belong to the Falls, that the Legislature will interpose its veto. It was made manifest last winter at the time the reservation bill was pending that the public spirit, public pride, and intelligence of the State were very strongly enlisted in behalf of the project. Discussion in the Legislature and the newspapers, unless we are greatly mistaken, has but served to render more emphatic and widespread the demand for the reservation. Wherever there is a citizen of New-York who takes a generous interest in his own common wealth and believes in fostering "home institutions"-a stupendous natural wonder that nourishes the awe and admiration of the world equally with the factory, the bank or the millthere is a friend and advocate of any well-considered measure that may be devised to save and protect Niagara Falls. True, the bill met with considerable opposition in the Legislature, the argument being in effect that New-York could not afford such a reservation. True also that very little opposition was developed outside the Legislature, and that it is growing clearer every day that New-York cannot afford not to afford the reservation.

In these circumstances it is earnestly to be hoped that the Commission will act upon the recommendations made by Mr. Calvert Vaux. will start for the northern part of the State. No the Army is a life service, and that there of the Commission he was selected as one of

its advisers, and he has written a letter express ing the opinion that the natural landscape boundaries of the reservation should include Niagara River, the Rapids, the Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls, the Whirlpool Rapids and the Whirlpool. A reservation having these boundaries would meet the best expectations. Anything less would not. Common prudence suggests that the State make thorough work in this matter, once for all. If the lesser reservation is agreed upon, it cannot be long in the nature of things before a supplemental one will be called for. If Mr. Vaux's ideas prevail, it will not be necessary, as he points out, that all the land at the points mentioned should be purchased, but only "that the general scheme should be devised so as to accommodate the "object of a protected line of travel with fre-" quently recurring views of the river." Let a reservation be decided upon that shall be worthy of the greatness alike of New-York and Niagara. It would be a public misfortune and shame to have the noble scheme fail entirely; it would be only a less misfortune and shame to have it fail partially.

BLOOD AND THUNDER. It has been nip and tuck between the weather and human nature during the past week. Both have given the world a chance to see what they are capable of when put on their mettle. The weather, if we may judge by the casual ejaculations of our fellow-men, has been some what warm. The only thing which has surpassed it in energy has been the irrepressible and incessant conversation about it. It has culminated in several thunder showers of unusual violence, and a foreboding has seized the publie mind that sooner or later the "blizzard" of the Western prairie will move East and take up its home "in our midst." There is only very slight ground for such foreboding. Our most violent storms are far behind the genuine "blizzard" in power. We have gales here which break down a few trees, upset a barn or two, and, once in a great while, demolish a church steeple. But that is nothing

to the "blizzard's" playful work. There is nothing which a genuine "blizzard" cannot do. It levels whole towns, sends cows in airy flight over church steeples and puts them down unbarmed in the next State, carries houses and their sleeping inmates ten or fifteen miles through the air and steers them so gently that they are landed in the adjoining county without so much as waking the baby. It is on record that a Kansas "blizzard" blew the works out of a hunting case gold watch in the pocket of a Texas farmer and left the case. The works were subsequently found uninjured in the northwest corner of Colorado. Nothing of that kind has ever been done by an Eastern thunder storm. The nearest approach to it was an incident recorded by one of our most imaginative contemporaries after the gale or Monday night. The blast felled a tree across the track of the New-Haven Railroad near a village in Westchester County, and at the same instant struck a woman with such violence as to blow her completely out of her red petticoat, which her husband, with great presence of mind, seized, and running down the track, waved as a signal of danger to an approaching train, thus preventing a disaster. We have never heard of a gale which understood its business better than that-

The excited condition of the weather has naturally had a stimulating effect upon human nature. In our own city two men, hitherto supposed to be rational, imbibed a notion that it would be a tremendous joke to get drunk in a restaurant, call each other liars, and then pretend to fight a ducl. They evolved the joke with great labor and solemnity, and have since been waiting for the bored public to begin to laugh. The public, we are pleased to note, is retaining its mirth without difficulty. A Western pair of lovers went up in a balloon on the Fourth of July and were married in mid-air. Possibly they had a vague idea that married life, being in some instances a prolonged breeze, should be begun in a breezy manner. The Monday by a wild-eyed woman, who first wanted him to support her, and when he declined to assume the expense, took what she said was laudanum, and promptly swooned. The Mayor sent for three doctors and a stomach pump, and after rescuing her from the brink of a suicide's grave, discovered that the fatal dose was not landanum but wine. A ruffian, who was hanged with some difficulty in Texas on Wednesday, regaled the select assemblage who witnessed the execution with a thirty minutes' speech, pausing in the course of it to take "two big drinks of whiskey." are informed by the chronicles of the performance that the criminal's "religious adviser took the bottle away from him once. There is a slight incongruity in the condemned man's having a whiskey bottle and a "religious adviser" at the same time, but it may have been allowed in imitation of the Chinese custom of getting the criminal intoxicated before beheading him. It has been said of this custom that it enabled a man to get drunk and yet not have a head on him the next

These are but a few of the striking develpments of a somewhat remarkable week. We nave space to mention only one other. An alligator was seen in Mill River, Connecticut, on Friday night, in the vicinity of the Yale University boat house. It was "three and a half feet long and the only live saurian ever seen in the State." Of course so unusual an arrival has created wide conjecture and many theories are advanced to account for the saurian's visit. The only plausible reason for his advent which occurs to us is a not unnatural curiosity to behold the Yale University

The (new) World says that "Oliver Wendel Holmes can be addressed at Cambridge, Mass.' Well, he can bo-so he can be addressed at Oshkosh. But if the correspondent is particular about having a letter reach Mr. Holmes he would go well to mail it to Boston. The (uew) World's ready misinformation concerning literary people is evidently as copious and interesting as its misinformatio concerning New-York politicians, one of whom, well-known Democrat, it lately took pains to refer o as an eminent Republican. And as if these tw hoice varieties of misinformation were not enough for a single ambition The (new) World of yesterday gave another nice exhibition of its talent for blundering. It printed and credited as " From Yesterday's TRIBUNE," thus conveying the impression that it was reproducing an editorial expression, an extract from a letter which appeared in these colmns. We ask with some apprehension, considering the heat, what is the matter with The (new)

A gentleman who came down town yesterday morning on the Sixth Avenuue Elevated Railroad was observed to greet five distinct acquaintances. and on each occasion distinctly to refrain from any allusion to the weather save such as was unob trustvely implied in the frequent application of a arge handkerchief to his perspiration-laden brow. His conduct moved those who observed it to a pitch of enthusiasm almost as high as the contemporane ous mercury.

Three prisoners escaped from the Oswego County Jail on Friday night, and the telegram adds that seven prisoners have escaped from this prison during the past four months." It would seem to be time for the Oswego County tailer to take action.

off from it as is now done." Illinois would doubt less be willing to see this experiment tried " in the middle of civilization "-in the State of New-York. New-York could also be counted upon to give a quasi indorsement to the scheme, provided it was carried out "in the middle of civilization" in Illinois or Ohio. It is not unlikely that Ohio would take sharp issue with the ex-Governor if Massachusetts or Maine would consent to contribute the middle of their civilizations for the Indian reservation. The philosopher Josh Billings once remarked that the best place one could have a carbuncle was on some other fellow's neck. Does Mr. Fletcher happen to know of the middle of any civilization east of the Mississippi that if called upon to answer the question, "Where's the best place to plant the savage tribes ?" would show itself more unsetfish than Mr. Billings ?

Damietta, where there are over a hundred deaths from cholera every day, formerly ranked as the third city of Lower Egypt in population and importance. Its fortunes have steadily declined during the last quarter of a century, and it is doubtful if its population now exceeds 25,000. It is the centre of the rice-growing district, and among its other articles of export are dates, coffee, beans, and dried fish from Lake Menzaleh. Its trade has fallen off in consequence of the bar at the mouth of the eastern branch of the Nile, large steamers, which find ample anchorage ground in the harbor of Port Said, being unable to load and unload at Damietta. This is a fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as it diminishes the chances of the contagion being carried by ship to French, Italian and English ports. The three towns to which the disease has spread, Mansourah, Shirbin and Samanoud, are collection of mud hovels on the Damietta branch of the Nile. a few miles further inland. No cases of cholera have yet been reported from either Alexandria or Port Said, whence the disease would be directly communicable to European ports.

PERSONAL.

Henry T. Chapman, Brooklyn's well-known art connoisseur, is spending the summer at his cottage. Point Lookout, L. I.

Mr. Oscar Dickson, the eminent Swedish merchant and patron of Professor Nordenskiöld, will next fall be the guest of the Prince of Wales, and go on

Mr. Walter Allen, for long an editorial writer and Washington correspondent of The Boston Advertiser, has become part proprietor of The Portland (Me. Press, and will soon assume editorial charge of that

The Rev. J. R. Day, pastor of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-ave., has recently received the degree of D. D. from two institutions of learning, Wesleyan University, Middle-town, Conn., and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has gone to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs for the summer as usual. At the age of eighty-four years the famous philanthropist is still erect and portly. He has a clear complexion, dark eyes and luxuriant white hair. He dresses like a gentleman of the old school, always wears gives when out of doors, and carries a gold-headed cane.

The Rev. Granville Moody, best known as "the fighting parson" of the 74th Ohio Volunteers, is spending the summer with relatives in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Now far past three-score years and ten in age, and having preached regularly for more than half a century, he has finally retired from the active ministry with health seriously impaired. He is, however, busily engaged in writing his autobiography, a task undertaken at the urgent request of the Central Ohio M. E. Conference.

Björnsterne Björnson is an easy and rapid but fitful writer. Sometimes his pen will be seized by an inspiration and reel off whole chapters in a few hours. He never revises or corrects, or even rereads, a manuscript after writing it. The forencon is his work-time, and he does not care if his desk is surrounded by a score of visitors talking, or by a dozen remping children at play. Nothing short of an earthquake, he says, can disturb his flow of thoughts.

President Grévy of France is a great coffee drinker-when he can get coffee fit to drink. Call-Mayor of Waterbury, Conn., was visited on ing one day at a country hotel for a cup, he asked: some." The landlord brought a small can full. "Is that all you have?" "No, sir; we have a little more." "Well, let me have it too." Another can was brought. "Positively, this is every grain you have?" "Yes, sir." "Very well; now go and make me a cup of coffee."

The house in which Daniel O'Connell was born is new a neglected ruin. The roof long ago fell in. and the stone wails are overgrown, inside and out with tvy. Across the road stands an abandoned and dismantled mill. In the neighboring village of Cahirciveen-a squalid, straggling place-almos every other person one meets is named O'Connell. One of the magistrates is Daniel O'Connel, a grandon of the imagistrates is Daniel O Conner, a grand-son of the famous Liberator, and many of the townspeople are closely related to him. The fam-ily represents all shades of political opinion. The younger members incline toward the Land League party, but their elders are landlords or friends of

PROVIDENCE, July 7 .- Surgeon Bartlett, United States Army, of Fort Adams, is in a precarious condition from hemorrhage, and is not expected to

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- It is now settled that the President will start on his trip across the continent to the Yellowstone Valley about August 1. The arrangements for the trip are in the hands of Lieutenant-General Sheridan. The party will numbe about ten persons, and will be gone five or six weeks. The President will join General Sheridan and the other members of the party at Chicago. It is proposed to go to the Yellowstone with as few stops as possible. The President has abandoned all idea of visiting Newport. He will probably remain in Washington until he starts for the West, with the possible exception of making occasional short sea-trips.

GENERAL NOTES.

When Fourth of July jubilations were over in Cleveland, when the last rocket had been fired and the last eye put out, and the inhabitants had gone to bed, a great number of wretched people from the country who had come to town to "celebrate ' found themselve without means of getting home and without a place to sleep, for the hotels were full to the root. But one inge nious stranger was equal to the emergency. Ascertaining that the Woodland-ave, horse-cars ran all night, he com puted the number of crips which it would make before 5 o'clock in the morning, at which hour his train was to start, paid the conductor 45 cents, coiled himself in one corner, dropped asicep on the instant, and never one opened his eyes until the conductor should into his ear that it was time to start for the station.

It is thought that the reduction of the telegraph rate to sixpence in England will enormously to ouncement of the proposed reduction made the cierks f the Post Office Department, which has charge also o the telegraph, shudder; and no wonder, for one of the first indications of what was before them was furnished by a celebrated firm of scapmakers, who promptly de clared their intention of sending out 50,000 telegrams by way of advertisement, on the day that the six-penny rate went into effect. It is said that the use of the tele graph as an advertising medium had become a nulsand in England, even under the shilling rate. A correspondent tells of receiving a dispatch recently which ran as follows: "As you value your life, send for a bottles of — immediately. "My special messenger," he adds, "and the cabs in which he had followed me round London, cost me nearly a soversign, so perhaps it is not necessary to add that I didn't feel inclined to waste any more money over Mr. Blank's precious potton." England, even under the skilling rate A correspond

The commission appointed from the faculty by the trustees of the University of Penusylvania to in vestigate modern Spiritualism, in accordance with the erms of the bequest of the late Henry M. Seybert, will enter upon the inquiry in a sober and conservative man ner, and with a strong hope of reaching conclusions of accentific value. The chairman of the commission is Dr. William Pepper, provost of the university, and the other members are George A. Koenig, assistant professor of chemistry; the Rev. Robert E. Thompson, professo of social science; Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor of anatomy, and the Rev. George W. Fullerton. The branches

He might at least come out in a card asking for a suspension of public opinion or for subscriptions to purchase a new padlock. It is not stated why the rest of the prisoners have neglected to come out.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, is the last creator of an Indian policy. "The true and practical way of dealing with the savage tribes," he says, "is to plant them east of the Mississippi and in the very middle of civilization, instead of fencing them off from it as is now done." Illinois would doubt-

The municipal council of Paris has at last carried its point, and, by the consent of the Govern-ment, provision for the payment of resident clergy in the hospitals having been stricken from the budget, the the hospitals having been stricken from the budget, the Prefect of the Seine issued a decree that on and after July 1 the hospital chapels would be closed. Not only are regular ministrations discontinued, but ne priest will be permitted to cross the thresheld of a Paris hospital unless apprecally summened by a patient. The pital unless expressly summoned by a patient. The Archbishop has sent a temperate and touching letter to the priests in whose parishes the hespitals are situated, recounting the efforts ne has made to prevent the setion recounting the efforts he has made to prevent the action which has now been taken, and expressing his grief and his apprehension. In conclusion he says: "Whatever remedial measures we may adopt we shall be unable to meet the necessities of the new situation. A grave blow will be struck at the right of conscience and at the freedom of the Catholic worship stipulated in the Concordas, Many of the sick will be without necessary encourage-ment; others will not be able to make their summons reach ment; others will not be able to make their summens record you. A large number of these poor souls must appear before their God without having received the succor of religion. We recommend them to the Divine mercy praying God to supply by His grace the insufficiency of their preparation, and we shall sadily await the time when a lamoutable experience may have opened the eyos of these who deem themselves able to tempt is, when the plaintive voices of poverty, of suffering and of infirmity may reach the hearts of those whom our per-sistent protests have had no power to reach."

TOWN TALK ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

PERSONAL LEGAL AND THEATRICAL BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS .- As in New-York so in Brooklyn the principal building this year is along the fronts of the Park. The west face of Prospect Park in Brooklyn is a particularly attractive region in other respects than its nearness to the Park; for it is situated on the high ridge on which is the city reservoir and overlooks the bay. The houses going up in great numbers are of the order known here as "four-story and basement brownstones." They are usually built on twenty feet instead of twenty-five feet lots, and rent for about one-third of the rental paid for like residences in this city. Many rows are built "villa-fashion," two houses on three lots, having haif a lot each on one side for a garden and the inevitable shade tree. No house in Brooklyn is considered complete unless it has a shade tree, almost forest size, in front. The utilitarianism of the family washer and ironer bantahes them from rear yards where clothes are hung to dry.

AN OLD STATE TRIAL.—The details of the trials of the dynamite conspirators in London read very much like those of the "Cato Street Conspirators" away back in 1820. These were a number of English Socialists led by a discharged army officer, named Arthur Thistiewood, who contemplated the overturning of the English Monarchy by the assassination of the Government Ministers. The savage decisions of the Judges on all points raised in behalf of the prisoners were not more curtly expressed then than were similar ones in the recent trials. The obnexious informer figured then as now. The result of the "Cato Street Couspiracy" trials was, however more sauguinary than test of the dynamiters. Four of them were hanged and the ringleader was subsequently beheaded. "Edwards, the informer," said Mr. Thomas Dent, referring to the former trial, "came to this country atter the execution of the men whom he had betrayed, and under the name of Fowler for many years kept a enop-house in the old Walton Mansion which still stands much altered, however, in Franklin Square opposite Har trial to find that these conspirators were Socialists ("Spen cerian Philanthropists " as they called themselves) pro fessing about the same sentiments and having about the same indefinite idea of unsettling things that those or the present day and of this locality advance whenever they can secure listeners.

A RAPIDLY IMPROVING DISTRICT.-Broadway from Thirty-third to Forty-seventh-st., the part which stretches diagonally from Sixth-ave. to Seventh-ave., is rapidly becoming one of the most beautiful parts of the city.
The new Opera House, the Casno, the Cosmopolitan,
the Standard, and Hyde & Behman's new theatre are all located or are to be located on this front of less than a mile. The Rossmore and St. Cloud notels are two other handsome structures. Sites are comparatively cheat here. The street has become so suddenly prosperous that to make room for the new and tall buildings going up only very small and inexpensive houses have to b

MISS DOLARO'S NEW PLAY. -Selina Dolaro bas sold her omedy to Shook & Collier of the Union Square, and they are quite enthusiastic about it. Miss Dolare is more modest, however, and does not want anything said about it yet awhile, "as it is not to be done until after the run of 'Storm Beaten.'" That will in all probability be sort of heavy drama which Collier bought at the roun price of \$10,000 much as he might have bought "a pli in a poke" or accepted a gift horse, without looking at it It is to be hoped that Mr Collier has not made as big t mistake in this selection of "Storm Beaten" as in his judgment of "Coney island," for laughing at which fares he still blames his friends. Miss Dolaro is to perform is her comedy, but what sort of a part, the fair opers bouffe artist refuses to tell-"just yet."

AN OLD RING COTERIE BROKEN UP. - The assignment of William C. Rogers, announced on Friday, brings oned more to public recollection a favorite resort and a number of minor personages of the old "Tweed Ring." The place which Rogers occupied near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan hotels was known as "Harry Felter's" ir those days, and was the resort of the lawyers and judges who belonged to the judiciary branch of the ring. George G. Barnard, after playing the brave on the Sapreme Court benen during the day, would play the busions in "Harry's back parlor" for the evening, and with one of his favorite court officers and his "Gratz" would discuss angling with Feiter and bailet girls with Palmer or Jarrett. Rogers belonged to the firm of printers which divided with the New-York Printing Company the immense patronage of the city when its officials were reckless as to charges. When the crisis came and Connolly was ousted from the Controller's office his successor disputed over \$800,000 of outstanding pills of Jones & Rogers. These have never been paid, but the expense of vain lith gation to secure payment has been cuormous. Martis Brown has succeeded to the legitimate part of the city business done so extravagantly by the New-York Printing Company and by Jones & Rogers; but the days when bills and warrants for their payment could be advanced ad libitum have apparently passed. curious table of the bankrupt ring men and the amounts for which they are delinquents or defaulters could be compiled by a man with a good memory and a TRIBUNE index at hand,

POLITICAL NEWS.

The desertions from Hoadly have probably begun. The Columbus correspondent of The Clereland Leader has the following: "The Hon. John R. Buchtel, of Akron, founder of Buchtel College, prominent in the Hocking Valley coal and tron syndicate, a Grant elector in 1872, but since that time operating with the Green backers and Democrats, is reported here to-day as saying that if the lines were drawn on the liquor question as should be forced to stand by Foraker and the Scott law."

Congressman Horr, of Michigan, says that if Carlisie is elected Speaker, Hurd, of Onio, will be the leader of the Democracy on the floor. The latter, he thinks, is an able speaker and will make some speeches that will attract attention. The Democratic de from Michigan will support Carlisle, Mr. Horr beliaves. He is also of the opinion that "the Democrats are getting timid on the tariff question. Voorhees, or Indiana, and Carter Harrison, of Ch cage, have scared them. They always scare casy. They didn't go Hurd's and Watterson's nutra free-trade ideas in Ohio, but they will adopt a National tariff reform platform. The great balk of the Democrats are free-traders."

Another law to regulate the liquor traffic has been declared constitutional, this time in a Democratic State. The Missouri Legislature passed a license lalast winter similar in many respects to the Scott law 'Onio, only the tax was made much higher. It was fa troduced by a Democrat, passed by a Legislature that was overwhelmingly Democratic, signed by a Democratic Governor and has now been sustained by cratic court. One point in the decision of the Court may give the Democrats some trouble in the future. It says that the Legislature has the right now to prohibit the that the Legislature has the right how to promise asie of intexicants in the State. If this encourages the Prohibitionists to turn their attention more toward electing members of the Legislature favorable to the enactment of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, it may have an important influence upon the future politics of the State.

The Democracy is notorious for always getting hold of the hot end of the poker. But it probably never took hold of the hetter end of a hetter poker than when it decided to oppose the Scoot Liquor law in Onic. The accounts from all parts of the State agree in saying ver passed by the Lagislature. The Democrats of